

No. 19.— *Preliminary Descriptions of two New Forms of Peripatus from Haiti.*¹

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THE present brief communication includes preliminary descriptions of one new species and one new subspecies of *Peripatus* which were obtained by Mr. W. M. Mann on the island of Haiti during a recent collecting trip made by him into the Republic of Haiti which occupies the western part of this West Indian island. He secured two specimens of this interesting genus, each representing a different form. One, which is described as a new species, is closely related to a species from the Caribbean coast of South America, while the second appears sufficiently close to *Peripatus dominicae* to rank as a subspecies of the latter.

It is impossible to make a complete study of these specimens at the present time but the extreme interest of any information relating to the geographical distribution of these animals, particularly in Haiti, has made an early account of the present material appear advisable.

PERIPATUS DOMINICAE Pollard.

subsp. *HAITIENSIS*, subsp. nov.

TYPE. M. C. Z. 195. Haiti: near Furey. February, 1913. W. M. Mann.

♀. Resembles *Peripatus dominicae* var. *juancensis* Bouvier quite closely, but the large primary papillae are more approximate and although frequently separated from one another by smaller papillae, quite generally appear in pairs with a single small papilla interpolated between the pairs of large ones. Many of the smaller papillae also tend to approach the sides rather than the ridge of the tegumentary folds.

Form and dimensions. The type measures 45 mm. in length and is rather slender for members of this group. Thirty-one pairs of legs; the nephridial tubercles of the fifth pairs of legs not attached to the

¹ Contributions from the Entomological Laboratory of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, No. 68.

creeping pads, although both adjacent pads are deeply emarginate at this point.

Integument. The folds number twelve to each segment dorsally, but the hyaline lines between them are broken frequently to include a small or medium-sized papilla which is placed directly in a lanceolate, island-shaped spot in the position of the inter-rugal furrows. The primary papillae are always inserted close to the center of the folds and are usually very well differentiated from the accessory ones which are very small and placed on the sides of the folds. The papillae of intermediate size are placed near the center of the folds, but not so regularly as the large ones and are often situated halfway to the margin; they do not appear regularly between each pair of large papillae as two or even three or more large ones commonly occur in continuous series. The large primary papillae have a rather uniform large circular base and taper evenly to a rounded tip.

Coloration. The color in life is uniform dark purple.

Type locality. Furey, Haiti. Beneath a pine log in a little hollow below the trail along the ridge, about one mile from the chapel.

Mr. Mann, who observed the color of the living animal, adds that it "was living two hours after capture, when it was fixed."

PERIPATUS MANNI, sp. nov.

TYPE. M. C. Z. 196. Haiti: near Furey. November, 1912. W. M. Mann.

♀. Resembles *Peripatus sedgwicki* Bouvier, but the number of the smaller primary papillae is even less than in that species. The large primary papillae are widely separated as in *sedgwicki* and the accessory papillae extremely reduced in the same way. The color is totally different from that of *sedgwicki* or any other Caribbean species as the body is dark purple, with a bright orange spot on each side of the head.

Form and dimensions. The type, which is evidently not completely grown, is slender, 17 mm. in length. There are thirty-one pairs of legs of the usual form for the group.

Integument. The folds number twelve to each segment and are of very regular width on the dorsum. The furrows between the folds are extremely well marked, being wider than usual, which results in making the elevated portions unusually narrow. The large primary papillae are set very far apart along the ridge of each fold with a smaller

papilla usually, but not always, placed between adjacent larger ones. The large papillae do not form distinct lines parallel with the longitudinal axis of the body except for a line on each side of the median dorsal line. On each side of the median line is an even series of large papillae, so that there is a narrow dorsal longitudinal band along the body which is devoid of papillae. The larger primary papillae have a small cylindrical base, with the apical portion much enlarged, while the smaller ones are short and but little enlarged apically. The accessory papillae are extraordinarily small.

Coloration. The color in life as observed by Mr. Mann is dark purple, almost black, with an orange spot on either side of the head.

Type locality. Furey, Haiti. Mr. Mann has also furnished the following notes on the habitat of the single specimen: — "Taken beneath a stone, in red clay soil, on the trail leading to Furey, about a mile and a half from the settlement. The altitude of Furey is given at 1500 and 1730 metres by different authorities, and this location is about 30 metres lower. Beneath the same stone were numerous phalangids and centipedes. The individual was very delicate, dying a few moments after being placed in the collecting box".